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ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography of 77 books, journal articles, congressional reports, and conference papers all based on visits to Chinese schools by U.S. and British visitors including professional educators, teachers, government officials, historians, and lay citizens is presented. A wide range of entries includes specialized, scholarly journals and books, newsletters, popular press magazines, and congressional reports. Most of the cited works have been published since 1972 and review the impact of Maoist thought and especially the Cultural Revolution on national educational policy. (CFR)

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American Association of State Colleges and Universities. IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA, 1981: A REPORT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (JUNE 19-JULY 11, 1981). Washington, DC: American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1982. ERIC ED 221 108.

Comments on lower and middle schools, higher education policies, and higher education faculties and facilities observed on a 1981 visit to over 20 universities, primary, and middle schools in five provinces.

Batdorf, Luke L., and Teresa Mac Neil. "Education in China." CANADIAN LABOUR, 19, 3 (September 1974), 9-12, 30.

Canadian Association of Adult Education tour, 1974, found that work and study were joined, administrators worked alongside peasants in May 7th schools, and elitist secondary and higher education did not exist.

Boyer, Ernest L. "Reflections on Chinese Education." INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION REPORTS, October 1975, pp. 1-2.

Impressions of higher education and students' productive work seen in 1975.

Brown, Godfrey. "For Chairman and Country." TIMES EDUCATIONAL

SUPPLEMENT, 3154 (November 14, 1975), 33.

After 1975 visit, author raised basic questions about educational ends and means.

"China: Design by Group Thought and Construction." ENGINEERING NEWS-REPORT, February 28, 1974, pp. 24-25.

Architecture education, influenced by the Cultural Revolution, enrolled students only after they worked for two years.

Cleverley, John. "Radicals Will Press Ahead With Plans for Cementing Work-Study Links." TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT, 3179 (May 7, 1976), 20.

Compares educational changes between 1972 and 1976 visits.

Cogan, John J. "China's Fifth Modernization: Education." PHI DELTA KAPPAN, 62, 4 (December 1980), 268-72.

Examines education at all levels, 1980 and pre-1949 enrollments, and five major trends in the 1980s. Finds two greatest challenges are to equalize opportunity and to balance "expertness" with "redness."

Cogan, John J. "Chinese Conversations: An Intellectual Profile." SOCIAL STUDIES, 71, 6 (1980), 264-69.

Comparative study and conversations with leading intellectuals revealed basic ideologies and learning systems.

Cohen, Dorothy H., et al. A LOOK AT CHILDREN IN CHINA. Urbana: Publications Office, I.C.B.C., College of Education, University of Illinois, 1976. ERIC ED 121 478.

Explores how China's educational philosophy affects schooling and child care.

Collins, Huntly. "Back to Basics in China." AMERICAN EDUCATION, 17, 2 (March 1981), 6-11.

On a 1980 visit saw post-Maoist schooling aiding drive for modernization. Competitive entrance examinations were reinstated. Certain primary, secondary, and higher education institutions, designated "key" schools, offer better facilities and teachers.

Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars. "Education." CHINA: INSIDE THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. New York: Bantam, 1972, pp. 197-227.

U.S. observers described the old and new education, the Cultural Revolution, an elementary and secondary school, and Peking University. Probed curriculum, work-study, admissions, graduation, jobs, and other aspects of rural and urban life.

Crook, David, and Isabel Crook. "Education and Training in Yangyi Commune, China." THE WORLD YEAR BOOK OF EDUCATION 1968. Edited by Joseph A. Lauwerys and David G. Scanlon. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1968, pp. 168-81.

Contrasts education seen in 1948-49 and in summers of 1959 and 1960,

when every primary age child was in school, secondary education included manual as well as mental labor, and literacy campaigns had brought reading and writing skills to almost all men under age 40 and women under age 25. "Red and expert" schools opened in 1960 to help adults combine general education with political study.

Crook, Isabel, and David Crook. "An Anglo-Canadian Couple's 30 Years in New China." EASTERN HORIZON, 18, 12 (1979), 15-23.

Educators recount changes in Chinese education, 1947-79.

Dow, Marguerite R. "The Cultural Revolution and China's Educational System." INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, 3, 2 (Spring 1974), 14-23.

Visitor (1972) describes varied programs at universities and secondary schools.

Durdin, Tillman. "The New Face of Maoist China." PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, 20, 5 (1971), 1-13.

U.S. journalists, 1971, considered education China's foremost problem because of Maoist rigid political orthodoxies.

Finkelstein, David. "A Reporter at Large: When the Snow Thaws." NEW YORKER, 55, 30 (September 10, 1979), 127-50.

Visitor cites criticism by Chinese of untrained kindergarten staff, job assignments that separate family members (particularly if they are educated), and low standards in rural schools.

Frankenberg, Ronald. "Education in China and China in Education." EASTERN HORIZON, 10, 6 (1971), 43-49.

Describes visits to Peking educational institutions: a May 7th cadre school; elementary and secondary schools; and Tsinghua Technical University, which in 1970 had 2,800 students, most of them workers, peasants, and soldiers.

Fraser, Stewart E. "China at School and Play." PHI DELTA KAPPAN, 56, 8 (April 1975), 528-31.

Describes schools from nursery to secondary level.

Fraser, Stewart E. "Notes on Policy Formulation Process in China and Differential Levels of Educational Responsibility." VIEWPOINTS, 51, 3 (May 1975), 87-107.

Roles of the various levels involved in educational administration, from the State Council (Cabinet) down to the "revolutionary committees" in schools and colleges, responsible for day-by-day operation of individual institutions.

Gamberg, Ruth. RED AND EXPERT: EDUCATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. New York: Schocken, 1977.

Education for minorities, women's status, curricula, mass education, and other observations in 1973 and 1977.

Gleazer, Edmund J., Jr. "Visiting China: Beginning a New Relationship." COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE JOURNAL, 49, 6 (March 1979), 4-9.

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges President describes meetings with Education Ministry representatives, who found a common purpose between U.S. two-year colleges and Chinese education; i.e., combining theory and practice.

Guillain, Robert. WHEN CHINA WAKES. New York: Walker, 1965.

French correspondent on a third visit since 1949 concluded that the Chinese have made education and culture part of their revolution but that revisionism is a serious threat for post-Mao China.

Hammond, Jonathan. "Chinese Pupils Learn To 'Serve the People.'" TEACHER, 23, 5 (December 21, 1973), 9.

Curriculum, teaching methods, and other aspects of the school program observed in 1973 at a Nanking primary school.

Hesburgh, Theodore M. "A Priest in the Land of the Dragon." NOTRE DAME MAGAZINE, 8, 4 (October 1979), 20-25.

Head of a 10-member United Nations delegation, 1979, tells of important official meetings, the best being with Pu Tung-shu and Han Leh-fen of the Education Ministry, who summarized educational accomplishment and problems.

Hess, Fritz. "China in Flux: A Visitor's Reflections." REVIEW: THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, 21, 2 (Spring 1980), 19-24.

Rapid change characterizes education and being both "red and expert" was the goal observed in 1979. Notes changes in school and university structure, increased academic emphasis, and rising conformity with Western patterns.

Hsu-Balzer, Eileen, et al. CHINA DAY BY DAY. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1973.

Schools and universities visited by Chinese-American professors are described.

Hu, Shi Ming, and Eli Seifman. "Socialist New Things in Chinese Education." ASIAN AFFAIRS, 62, 3 (1975), 307-16.

Schools observed in 1974 combined study with manual labor and by other means complied with Cultural Revolution changes.

Hynes, Maureen. LETTERS FROM CHINA. Toronto: Women's Press, 1981.

Writings by a Canadian who taught English to teachers enrolled at Sichuan University. Includes quotations from student essays about the Cultural Revolution, Red Guards, one-child movement, and women's position.

Kessen, William. "An American Glimpse of the Children of China: Report

of a Visit." SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL ITEMS, 28, 3 (September 1974), 41-44.

Education in China in 1973.

Kincaid, Marylou B. "Education and Life in China: Report of a Visit to the People's Republic." Paper presented at the American Personnel and Guidance Association, New York, March 1975. ERIC ED 112 280.

Examines, 1973, how educational theory and practice affect the socialization process.

Kirst, Michael W. "Reflections on Education in China." PHI DELTA KAPPAN, 60, 2 (October 1978), 124-26.

Leading education issue, 1978 visit, was the question of equality versus merit. Traditional academic curriculum was being reinstated and more instructional media used.

Kraft, Richard J. "Inside Chinese Education." UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY REVIEW, 8, 4 (1979), 4-5, 7-8.

In a 1978 visit author saw schools used to aid modernization.

Lazure, D. "Family and Youth in New China." CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 6, 4 (1961), 224-30.

Canadian visitors saw little juvenile delinquency, little adolescent dating, and noted parent-child-state relations.

Loh, Pinchon P. Y. "The Institute of Modern History, Peita and the Central Institute of Nationalities." CHINA QUARTERLY, 70 (1977), 383-89.

In 1975-76 rank and salary differentials at three Peking institutions were being reduced.

MacKerras, Colin, and Neale Hunter. CHINA OBSERVED. New York: Praeger, 1968.

Australians who taught English in the middle 1960s describe Chinese life, students, the arts, and the Cultural Revolution.

Mauger, Peter. "Community Involvement in Chinese Education." FORUM FOR THE DISCUSSION OF NEW TRENDS IN EDUCATION, 17, 1 (Autumn 1974), 26-29.

English professor in 1972 comments on the role of workers and peasants in running local schools and selecting students for university.

Mauger, Peter, et al. EDUCATION IN CHINA. London: Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute, 1974.

Six Britishers in 1972 characterize schools from kindergarten through university. Includes an essay on education from imperial times through the Cultural Revolution.

Mende, Tibor. CHINA AND HER SHADOW. London: Thames and Hudson, 1961.

University of Paris specialist on developing countries toured China in the

late 1950s, interviewed top officials, discussed literacy (Chou En-lai put 1957 illiteracy at over 70 percent), rapid spread of primary and secondary education, emphasis on technical and scientific learning, and expanding educational opportunities for women and peasant/worker children.

Metzner, Seymour, and Vicki F. Sharp. "Education in China and the Death of Creativity." PHI DELTA KAPPAN, 55 4 (December 1973), 265-66.

The educational system of the early 1970s is characterized as a restrictive road to a "sterile, stagnant society."

Mitchison, Lois. CHINA. London: Thames and Hudson, 1966.

British freelance journalist shows how society and schools socialize the child to serve the state. "New Scholars and Artists" chapter surveys alternating political moods that have buffeted intellectuals.

Monroe, Paul. ESSAYS IN COMPARATIVE EDUCATION II: STUDIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NUMBER 15. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1932.

"Progress in China," written after 1929 visit, identifies hopeful directions in schools despite students' preoccupation with politics. Mission schools, for instance, were headed by Chinese educators. "Education and Government in China," 1930, praises China's respect for learning but urges that Western education be used to teach practical skills.

VISITOR REPORTS

Montaperto, Ronald N., ed. "Six Essays from CHINA'S SCHOOLS IN FLUX: REPORT BY THE STATE EDUCATION LEADERS DELEGATION." CHINESE EDUCATION, 11, 4 (Winter 1978-79), 1-115.

U.S. state education leaders October 1977 visit. Chapters on decision-making, curriculum, admissions policy at secondary and higher education levels, work-study programs, early childhood education, family, and community involvement.

Montaperto, Ronald N., and Jay Henderson, eds. CHINA'S SCHOOLS IN FLUX. REPORT BY THE STATE EDUCATION LEADERS DELEGATION, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES-CHINA RELATIONS. White Plains, NY: Sharpe, 1980. ERIC ED 181 572.

Chapters on school organization, decision-making, curriculum, work and study, family and community involvement, and early childhood education. Includes delegations' 1977 observations of schools at all levels.

Moraes, Francis Robert. "Catch 'Em Young." REPORT ON MAO'S CHINA. New York: Macmillan, 1953, pp. 25-41.

Indian journalist describes visits to schools and universities in Peking, where students repeated ideological slogans and had no freedom of thought.

"NEA Team Studies Red China Schools." NEA REPORTER, 12, 5 (October 1973), 10.

VISITOR REPORTS

National Public Radio. OPTIONS IN EDUCATION TRANSCRIPT: "EDUCATION IN CHINA, ONE-SIX." Washington, DC: Institute for Educational Leadership, George Washington University, 1979. ERIC ED 174 554.

Radio transcripts on day care; urban and rural school environments; junior high school reading, writing, and English language instruction; college student attitudes toward Western art and music; English language proficiency of teacher trainees; importance of higher education; and interest in foreign language study.

Novak, Ian. CHINA AT SCHOOL. Sydney, Australia: Ian Novak Publishing Co., 1973.

~~About 1972 visits by a~~ University of Sydney (Australia) delegation visited 22 educational institutions in six urban centers, 1972. Chapters on physical education, moral education, productive labor and education, and the Cultural Revolution's dramatic impact.

Parker, Franklin. "China Since Mao: Report of a Study Tour, July 8-28, 1978." Morgantown, WV: College of Human Resources and Education, West Virginia University, 1978. ERIC ED 157 853.

With the defeat of China's "Gang of Four," higher education admission standards required academic achievement. Other educational and social institutions stressed expertness as the way to modernize.

VISITOR REPORTS

Parker, Franklin. "Education Behind the Bamboo Curtain." EDUCATION AND TRAINING, 17, 1-2 (January-February 1975), 14, 22.

Describes schooling in the wake of the Cultural Revolution as observed on a 1974 visit to Peking University and other centers.

Peyrefitte, Alain. THE CHINESE: PORTRAIT OF A PEOPLE. Indianapolis, IN: Bobbs-Merrill, 1977.

French diplomat and anthropologist, 1971, talked with leaders, workers, and teachers. Gives ~~intimate~~ details about the Cultural Revolution at Peking University and the Academy of Sciences. Not a Communist and not convinced that other countries can imitate China, he concludes: "the Chinese revolution is undoubtedly the most extraordinary experiment of modern times. . . ."

Pincus, Fred L. EDUCATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Baltimore: Research Group One, 1975.

Sociologist visitor, 1972 and 1974, described types and levels of educational institutions and the prevailing educational philosophy and practice.

Price, Ronald F. "The Classroom in China: Bourgeois or Proletarian?" ASPECTS OF EDUCATION, 14 (1972), 109-25.

Australian professor who taught in China, 1965-67, describes a typical rural primary school and urban primary-secondary school: curricula, physical plants, students, and teachers.

Reid, Jean. "Friendship First, Competition Second." TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT, 3058 (January 4, 1974), 38-39.

Visits to primary and secondary schools and teacher training institutions revealed an atmosphere of cooperation and stress on social service.

Roberts, Chalmers M. "New Images of China in a Time of Change." WASHINGTON POST, December 31, 1978, pp. B4-B5.

China tour by Washington's China Round Table. Found at Peking's Tsing Hua University 500 of its 7,000 students were being sent to the U.S. to study.

Salisbury, Harrison. "Student Visitors Learn that in China Boy Meets Girl Shoulder-to-Shoulder." CHINA: 1977-1979. POLITICS, ECONOMY, FOREIGN RELATIONS AND TRADE. Parsippany, NJ: New York Times Information Service, 1979, p. 250.

Chinese-American students found that youths avoided physical contact with the opposite sex and accepted party policy that marriage be delayed until the late twenties.

Schram, Stuart R., ed. AUTHORITY, PARTICIPATION AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN CHINA: ESSAYS BY A EUROPEAN STUDY GROUP. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1973.

Besides John Gardner and Wilt Idema, "China's Educational Revolution," pp. 257-89, there are insightful sections on Mao's concept of education, young people and schools during and after the Cultural Revolution, May 7th

cadre schools, medical education, and Peking and other universities and educational institutes.

Sharp, Marjory Pease. "China—Marco Polo Was Right." TODAY'S EDUCATION, 68, 2 (April-May 1979), 46-48.

English teacher on National Education Association China tour, summer 1978, describes visits to schools and to a children's "palace."

Shaw, Roy. "After the Revolution." TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT, 548 (May 6, 1983), 11.

Former British Arts Council official found that students studied English eagerly, teachers used the lecture method, and opportunities rested on examination results.

Taschereau, Suzanne. "When Society Becomes One Big Classroom . . . (Education in the People's Republic of China)." PROGRAMMED LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, 12, 5 (September 1975), 265-69.

Describes formal and informal educational institutions. Includes author's own experiences working in a factory and in the countryside while studying in China, 1974-75.

Tawney, R. H. LAND AND LABOUR IN CHINA. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1932.

British economist, reporting on agriculture, industry, politics, and educa-

tion, found rural progress slowed by scarce practical education, widespread illiteracy, and absence of links between education and villages. Nationwide, education at all levels was poor in quality, too bookish, and unavailable to many. Traditional reverence for the scholar put modern students into a preferred status. Concluded that China must build education and a way of life appropriate to its own historical culture.

Ting, Jan C. AN AMERICAN IN CHINA. New York: Paperback Library, 1972.

Schools, factories, and day-care centers were seen during an unescorted visit to 12 major cities.

To, Cho-yee, et al. "A Glimpse at Education in the People's Republic of China." INNOVATOR, 7, 2 (August 28, 1975), 17-20.

Visits to schools at all levels and an analysis of children's storybooks; stresses efforts to inculcating the idea of social service.

Topping, Seymour. JOURNEY BETWEEN TWO CHINAS. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

A NEW YORK TIMES journalist in China 1946-49 and in 1971 condemned Communist excesses but praised improved living conditions. About the Cultural Revolution, he described May 7th cadre schools, rustication of educated youth, and specific students' experiences.

Tyler, Ralph W. "Some Observations on Chinese Education." PHI DELTA

KAPPAN, 60, 1 (September 1978), 26-29.

The U.S. can learn from the Chinese example of giving very high priority to education. Led a 1977 delegation which studied schooling at all levels amid reversal of Maoist policies and reinstatement of academic standards.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on International Relations. REPORT OF A VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF CONGRESSWOMEN TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. DEC. 30, 1975-JAN. 9, 1976. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1976.

Congresswomen share findings from visits to officials and educational and other institutions.

U.S. Congress. Joint House and Senate Committees on International Relations and Foreign Relations. THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1978.

Observations about C. Lu Hsun Middle School (pp. 31-33) and U.S.-China and other cultural exchanges and developments.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. CHINA. REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISIT OF DECEMBER 1-19, 1978. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1980.

VISITOR REPORTS

Congressional visitors assess social, cultural, economic, and modernization efforts.

Van Vick, Vivian. "China's Children: Healthy, Hardy, Happily Harmonious—They Are Their Country's Greatest Asset." ROTARIAN, 135, 2 (August 1979), 16-19, 53.

Former U.S. teacher describes schooling observed on a tour.

Weinman, Janice. "Report on China." AMERICAN EDUCATION, 15, 1 (January-February 1979), 18-26.

Found on a 1978 visit that schools had reverted to traditional pedagogy but retained some spirit and intent of the Cultural Revolution. Vocational training enhanced academic learning.

Wirth, Arthur G., and Basil Reppas. "China 1980—Education for 'the Four Modernizations': Impressions of Education in Transition." JOURNAL OF THOUGHT, 15, 4 (Winter 1980), 69-89.

Reviews zigzag educational policies since 1949. The four modernizations, begun in 1976, restored academic standards and examinations, established better equipped and staffed "key schools," and stressed moral education aimed at selfless service.

Wolfe, Deborah P. "An American Educator Reports on the People's Republic of China." KAPPA DELTA PI RECORD, 13, 4 (April 1977), 107-08, 127.

VISITOR REPORTS

Summarizes educational accomplishments observed in 1976 and the way work, school, home and community life mutually reinforce political goals.

Wood, Shirley. "Better Schooling—The Search for a Way." CHINA NOW, 84 (May-June 1979), 19-20.

U.S. English teacher at Kaifeng Teacher Training College describes schools she knew, 1953-77.

Wray, J. D. "Child Care in the People's Republic of China-1973: Parts I and II." PEDIATRICS, 55, 4, (1975), 539-50; 55, 5 (1975), 723-34.

A U.S. early childhood group reported that family planning campaign is most effective and that very good health care of children is fostered by trained personnel close to home.

Yeary, Elizabeth E. "A Glimpse of Chinese Education." TODAY'S EDUCATION, 68, 3 (September-October 1979), 48-50.

U.S. visitors in late 1978 noted the heavy political content in schools, poor school facilities, few discipline problems, and formal teaching methods.

Yee, Albert H. "Schools and Progress in the People's Republic of China." EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHER, 2, 7 (July 1973), 5-15.

Based on 1972 visit and 1947-48 experiences in China. Describes types of schools, facilities, teaching methods, and programs.

VISITOR REPORTS

Yee, Albert H., and Doreen Croft. "Education in the Land of Mao." LEARNING: THE MAGAZINE FOR CREATIVE TEACHING, 2, 3 (November 1973), 22-27.

U.S. teachers, 1972, describe teaching methods and classroom practices used to foster collective morality.

Yvon, Bernard R. "The Advancing Giant: China's Educational System is on the Move." MAINE ALUMNUS, 66, 1 (December 1984), 18, 34.

Math educators found that only five percent of those eligible attend higher education. These are identified early and nurtured in "key" schools and universities. Applied math is stressed and geometry for logical thinking.